



# United States Department of the Interior


## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

November 29, 2010

### Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45<sup>th</sup> day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

  
Edson Beall  
Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
Phone: 202-354-2255  
E-mail: [Edson\\_Beall@nps.gov](mailto:Edson_Beall@nps.gov)  
Web: [www.nps.gov/history/nr](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Molstad Lake Park

other names/site number Molstad Lake

## 2. Location

street & number 1 1/4 miles north of Hwy 12 on 293rd Ave

☐ not for publication

city or town Glenham

☒ vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Walworth code 129 zip code 57631

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Molstad Lake Park

Name of Property

Walworth County South

Dakota

County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Local   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - State   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Federal |

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

- |                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | site        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | object      |

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
4		objects
5	0	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Outdoor Recreation

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Outdoor Recreation

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: WPA Fieldstone Bathhouse

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone

walls: Stone

roof: Wood: Shake

other:

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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

Molstad Lake Park is located on the south side of Lake Molstad, Walworth County. The park is teardrop shaped, encompassing approximately three acres. It sits below the grade of an earthen dam and many trees shade the park. The main feature is the fieldstone bathhouse located at the southeast end of the park. The park also includes three fieldstone fire pits and a fieldstone obelisk marking the entrance to the park.

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**Narrative Description**

Molstad Lake is a 107 acre artificial lake located northwest of the town of Glenham at the upper drainage of Blue Blanket Creek. Low rolling hills compose the majority of the landscape surrounding the lake. The surrounding hills are both cultivated and uncultivated, with some of the flatter fields planted with row crops and the more hilly areas left as pasture. Scattered shelterbelts, indicating both current and abandoned farmsteads, also surround the view shed of the lake.

The park is tucked behind the dam grade on the south side of the lake. Only the grade, and not the lake itself, is visible from the park. A variety of deciduous and coniferous trees surround the park. Movable wood and metal picnic benches are scattered throughout the park.

The park is teardrop shaped. The northern one-third of the park borders the dam grade. Round posts delineate the remainder of the park. The posts are eight inches round and are embedded in the ground, sticking approximately two feet above ground.

**Bathhouse  
Contributing  
1938-1939**

The fieldstone bathhouse is built to the specifications outlined in the WPA work order. It has a fieldstone foundation, fieldstone walls, and a gabled roof covered in wood shingles. There is a central entry portion that protrudes slightly from the building. The central portion of the roof, covering the entry protrusion, is raised slightly higher than the remainder of the roof. Exposed rafter ends are also visible. There is a chimney on the north slope of the roof.

The north/south elevations and the east/west elevations are identical. The north/south elevations have a central protrusion; there is centered door opening flanked by single window openings. Above the door and windows on the protrusion are decorative wood window hoods. The window opening on the north elevation of the protrusion (west side) has been infilled on the top ¼ with a wood panel. The other openings on the north/south elevations are located at the top of the walls and are approximately 2 x 5 feet. These openings all have wood shutters that fold up from the bottom (awning), with the exception of the opening on the east side of the north elevation.

The east/west elevations have three opening at the top of the walls. The openings are spaced equidistance and measure approximately 2 x 4 feet. Above the openings in the gable is wood clapboard siding. All the openings on the west elevation have wood shutters; no openings on the east elevation have shutters.

**Fire Pits  
Contributing  
1938-1939**

There are three small fieldstone fire pits. The fire pits measure roughly 3 x 3 feet and have a metal grate.

Molstad Lake Park

Name of Property

Walworth County South

Dakota

County and State

**Obelisk**

**Contributing**

**1938-1939**

The obelisk is built of fieldstone and is capped with a large stone. The base of the obelisk measures approximately 3 x 3 foot and it has a height of approximately 4½ foot. Inscribed on the large cap stone is "MOLDSTAD LAKE 1937-1938."  
(Note: The name of the lake is spelled incorrectly on the cap stone. There is no "D" in Molstad.)

**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Social History

**Period of Significance**

1938-1960

**Significant Dates**

1938-1939

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

Works Progress Administration

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance is 1938 to 1960. It begins with the construction date (1938) and ends with the 50 year cutoff recommended by the National Register.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**



**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Molstad Lake Park is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. It is eligible in the categories of Entertainment/Recreation, Social History, and Architecture. Its significance is local.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Molstad Lake Park is significant for its role in Entertainment and Recreation in Walworth County. It was an important recreation site for camping, fishing, swimming, and picnicking in Walworth County before the completion of the Oahe Reservoir in the 1960s. Good access and a sustainable fish population made it a popular recreation area.

Molstad Lake Park is significant for its role in Social History for its association with the Works Progress Administration. The WPA improved several public facilities in Walworth County and also provided employment to many individuals. Construction of the park, as well as the lake, were small yet significant projects locally in the vast New Deal program that put many unemployed Walworth County residents to work.

Molstad Lake Park is also eligible for its WPA style architecture. The site contains a fieldstone bathhouse, three fieldstone fire pits, and a fieldstone obelisk.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)**Brief History of Walworth County**

The area that became known as Walworth County, South Dakota, was inhabited for centuries by American Indians, most recently the Sioux, until it was ceded in 1868. Located along the Missouri River, the area was frequented by white fur traders throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The county was officially organized in 1884, at which time settlement was augmented by the Homestead Act of 1862. The settlement of Walworth County occurred at the end of what was known as the Great Dakota Boom of 1877-1885, a period in which the population of the state increased five-fold.<sup>i</sup>

The Great Depression impacted Walworth County much as it did the rest of the plains. South Dakota had been dealing with years of decreasing farmland values, grasshopper plague, and drought in the years leading up to the stock market crash in October of 1929. These conditions prevailed throughout the 1930s making times particularly tough. Many farm families pulled up roots and headed west in search of better opportunities. Those who stayed were fortunate enough to find work through the numerous programs offered under Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. The most extensive and well known New Deal program was the Works Progress Administration created under Executive Order Number 7034 in May of 1935.

**Building Molstad Lake Park**

Lake Molstad is on the upper end of Blue Blanket Creek. It was named for Knut T. Molstad who owned the land upon which the lake was built. The WPA constructed the dam in 1938. The original dam has been washed out and reconstructed several times.<sup>ii</sup>

Local workers enrolled in the WPA constructed Molstad Lake Park in 1938-39. It was part of a larger park improvement project in Walworth County that included the construction of parks at lakes Molstad, Evarts, and Hiddenwood. The total project cost for all three parks was \$20,345. Of this amount, \$13,200 was to pay unskilled laborers working on the projects.<sup>iii</sup>

The WPA work order for the park projects stated that the goal was to, "Improve parks throughout Walworth County, including constructing bathhouses, beaches, parking areas, shelters and fireplaces; terracing; contouring and planting trees; landscaping; improving grounds around artificial lakes; and performing appurtenant and incidental work." Walworth County was the responsible agent for the projects. The State Department of Game and Fish, Biological Survey Service, and the State Extension Service approved the plans for the parks in their respective areas of expertise.<sup>iv</sup>

<sup>i</sup> Walworth County Historical Committee. *Walworth County Centennial History Book: 1883-1983*. (1983), 15.

<sup>ii</sup> Ibid, 157-158.

<sup>iii</sup> *WPA Projects in South Dakota*. South Dakota State Archives. Roll #5936.

<sup>iv</sup> *WPA Projects in South Dakota*. South Dakota State Archives. Roll #5936.

The bathhouse and fireplace constructed at the Molstad Lake Park were constructed of fieldstone. The WPA work order for the project standardized the bathhouse construction placing these stipulations on construction:

- bathhouse must be 20'x 45' and constructed of concrete or stone
- dressing rooms to measure 15'x 20' and the center dispensing room to measure 15'x 20'
- roof to be a simple gable type of lumber and shingles
- entry portion to protrude 6" for better appearance
- bathhouse must be made as indestructible as possible at these sites as no attendant will be present on site<sup>v</sup>

The cost of the bathhouse was \$3,400 and the cost of the masonry fireplaces were \$167.50 each. The majority of these costs went to pay labor.<sup>vi</sup> The number of men employed at Molstad Lake Park varied from month to month, but 42 were working at the site in August 1938.<sup>vii</sup>

### Fieldstone Architecture in South Dakota

The contributing features located in the park are constructed using fieldstone. Fieldstone masonry uses uncut rocks of irregular shape (such as a common fieldstone). The placement of the rocks is uncoursed, meaning that they are not laid in uniform rows like a standard brick course. Fieldstone can be laid in courses by cutting the rocks, but much fieldstone masonry is uncoursed.

Both trained masons and unskilled laborers constructed fieldstone structures. Trained masons were more likely to cut the stones to reveal more vivid internal colors or create a more uniformed outward face. When building, both skilled and unskilled masons would try and collect stones close to the same shape and size to make laying the stones easier.<sup>viii</sup>

An abundance of fieldstones are found in the glaciated prairies of eastern South Dakota and along river banks where erosion has exposed them. Homesteaders used these fieldstones to build houses and barns, or at least foundations for these structures, during the early settlement period starting in the 1860s. Building materials were in scarce supply on the treeless prairie, making fieldstone a valuable natural resource.

The use of fieldstone and other natural materials became popular again in the park architecture of the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>ix</sup> The Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC), Public Works Administration (PWA), and others used these materials extensively in South Dakota in the 1930s because stonemasonry was labor intensive, which was advantageous to these programs, and because fieldstones were a readily available material.<sup>x</sup> As a result, a number of fieldstone buildings and structures were built for the public benefit in South Dakota.

### Entertainment and Recreation

Molstad Lake was a popular recreation destination for Walworth County residents. The lake contained good numbers of fish, including bass, perch, bluegill, bullhead, and stocked trout. Fishing was done for recreation as well as to put food on the table. The state department of Game, Fish, and Parks has done regular stockings at the lake since 1939.

The lake was also a popular swimming and picnicking destination for Mobridge and Glenham residents. Although the lake is only a few miles from the Missouri River, it was one of the primary recreation areas before the construction of the dam and reservoir system. Before the dam at Pierre was constructed to create the Oahe Reservoir, the river was too dangerous for swimming and most general recreation. Swift currents, caving banks, muddy water, and sandbars and drop-offs that could change overnight made the river unsafe. These conditions made the river unsuitable for many forms of recreation.

In 1943, the Missouri River flooded again. In response to this historic problem, the 1944 Flood Control Act inaugurated a multipurpose approach, empowering the Secretary of the Interior to sell power produced at federal projects. The act also authorized the giant multipurpose civil works project for the Missouri Basin commonly called the Pick-Sloan Project which led to the construction of several huge dams on the main stem of the Missouri River.

<sup>v</sup> *WPA Projects in South Dakota*. South Dakota State Archives. Roll #5936.

<sup>vi</sup> *WPA Projects in South Dakota*. South Dakota State Archives. Roll #5936.

<sup>vii</sup> "Officials Ponder Court Decision on County Aid" *Mobridge Weekly Tribune*. 25 August 1938.

<sup>viii</sup> David Erpestad and David Wood. *Building South Dakota*. (Pierre: SD, South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 31-32.

<sup>ix</sup> *Ibid*, 32.

<sup>x</sup> *Ibid*, 32.



Construction of the Oahe Dam started in 1948 and closure was made in 1958. The reservoir, stretching from Pierre, South Dakota, to Bismarck, North Dakota, filled to full pool a few years after closure. Shortly thereafter, the Oahe reservoir developed into the primary recreation area in central South Dakota. The state and private industry began developing camping, picnicking, and lakeside access areas along the reservoir. Consequently, many people came to the new reservoir to swim, boat, and fish.

Ever since the 1960s, use of Molstad Lake and its park has declined. The Oahe Reservoir developed facilities such as swimming beaches, campgrounds, and boat ramps, which drew people to the reservoir. Towns located along the new reservoir also saw the economic potential and began promoting the lakeside facilities. All of this led to a decline in the use of Lake Molstad.

Molstad Park is still used today, although its use is limited. A local sportsman's group oversees the park and uses it for some of their functions.

### Social History

An executive order created the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1935. Perhaps the best known work-relief program of the New Deal programs, the WPA operated at the federal, state, and local levels. In 1936, the WPA employed almost 50,000 people in South Dakota during its peak. The WPA administered many types of programs, but construction projects dominated its agenda nationwide and in South Dakota. As a result, the WPA spent over \$62 million on construction projects in South Dakota. WPA programs were far reaching and diverse throughout the state. The WPA constructed a variety of public buildings, from the Governor's Mansion to privies, along with general infrastructure improvements and highway projects.

Counties, cities, and towns sponsored WPA projects, often with assistance from federal and state agencies. Since most projects were initiated locally, laborers for the project were hired from the surrounding area. Need and employability were two primary qualifications for employment with the WPA. Employability was a matter of health and fitness while need was determined through a means-test.<sup>xi</sup>

While the WPA funded a variety of projects from local sewing rooms to gardening and canning projects, construction projects constituted approximately 75 percent of all money spent through the WPA. Construction projects included seven categories of project types:

1. Municipal Engineering Projects (work on streets, sewers, parks, etc)
2. Airport and Airway Projects
3. Public Buildings
4. Highway and Road Projects
5. Conservation Projects
6. Engineering Survey Projects
7. Disaster Emergency Activities

The construction of parks fell under Municipal Engineering Projects. The WPA constructed over 8,000 parks nationwide and 107 parks in South Dakota were either constructed or improved.<sup>xii</sup>

South Dakota's economy was already hurting by the time the stock market crashed in 1929. Agriculture was the heart of South Dakota's economy. Crop prices rose during World War I and its immediate aftermath while Europe was rebuilding. During the war, farmers were encouraged to put more land into production and produce more for the war effort. Phrases such as "If you can't fight, farm" and "Wheat will win the war" were promoted by the federal government. Many farmers became affluent during this period, but many farmers also took on debt to expand their operations.<sup>xiii</sup>

South Dakota farmers were told it was their patriotic duty to buy more land and modern machinery in order to boost their production. Many did this on credit. When grain and land prices fell (In 1920, wheat was selling for \$2.96 a bushel. By 1929 it sold for \$1.03 a bushel.), farmers were faced with high mortgage payments and tax rates that had doubled in the 1920s.<sup>xiv</sup> Added on to these financial strains were the loans they had on new tractors, cultivators, and other farm

<sup>xi</sup> Michelle Dennis. *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota 1929-1941*. (Pierre: SD, State Historic Preservation Office, 1998), 37-38.

<sup>xii</sup> Ibid, 39-43.

<sup>xiii</sup> Harry Thompson, editor. *A New South Dakota History*. (Sioux Falls: SD, The Center For Western Studies Augustana College, 2005), 229.

<sup>xiv</sup> Ibid, 230.

machinery. Ironically, also hurting the farmers was their ability to produce more cereal crops, which by the laws of supply and demand lowered their prices.<sup>xv</sup>

The federal government had dropped its wartime agricultural support policies in 1920. Also at this time, the Federal Reserve was worried about inflation and took immediate steps to create deflation. Agriculture was negatively affected by this as prices for agricultural products dropped severely. Nonagricultural products did not fall as quickly, meaning farmers received less money for their products but saw prices for other goods remain high. This caused not only farmers but small towns who depended on farmer's incomes to suffer.<sup>xvi</sup>

Adding to the already difficult economic times, Walworth County was also plagued with drought and grasshopper infestation. Acres that should have never been plowed, but were in the prosperous 1920s, blew away in dust storms after crops failed or were simply not planted. Banks and businesses struggled to stay alive, while delinquent tax lists in the county grew. Money was scarce.<sup>xvii</sup>

Federal relief programs eased the serious unemployment problem and addressed the critical farm problems.<sup>xviii</sup> WPA programs began putting Walworth County residents to work in 1933 and continued until 1941. One of the projects was the construction of three artificial dams and recreation areas in the county. Many residents contributed to the construction of lakes Molstad, Hiddenwood, and Evarts and their recreation areas.

The total impact of federal relief programs in Walworth County is difficult to calculate. However, WPA project records show multiple projects taking place in the county from 1933 to 1941 under the WPA or one of its forerunner programs.<sup>xix</sup> These projects brought needed jobs and income to the county during difficult times. The projects also built and improved much needed infrastructure, roads, public buildings, and entertainment facilities. The cumulative impact of the WPA programs was significant.

## Conclusion

Molstad Lake Park is a great example of WPA architecture in Walworth County and South Dakota. It has the most integrity of the three projects (Molstad, Evarts, and Hiddenwood) constructed under this WPA park improvement order in Walworth County. Evarts was inundated by the Oahe Reservoir. Hiddenwood has seen some modification over the years including the loss of the fieldstone bathhouse (though, there is still a significant rock retaining wall constructed by the National Youth Association that rings the modern picnic shelter). Of the three, Molstad remains the most intact and is the only one to retain its fieldstone bathhouse.

Three fieldstone bathhouses are listed on the National Register in South Dakota: the Gina Smith Campbell Bathhouse (built by the Civil Works Administration) and Split Rock Creek Bathhouse (WPA) in Minnehaha County and the bathhouse at the Egan Park (Public Works Administration) in Moody County. It is unknown how many fieldstone bathhouses were constructed in South Dakota or how many remain, but they have become an increasingly rare resource.

Molstad Lake Park is also significant in the recreation and social history of Walworth County. The park was a popular fishing, swimming, and picnicking area for years. It is also a tangible reminder of the hard times of the depression years when the WPA played a large role in the lives of Walworth County residents.

<sup>xv</sup> Ibid, 230.

<sup>xvi</sup> Paula M. Nelson. *The Prairie Winnows Out Its Own*. (Iowa City: IA, University of Iowa Press, 1996), 5.

<sup>xvii</sup> Walworth County Historical Committee, 29.

<sup>xviii</sup> Ibid, 29.

<sup>xix</sup> *WPA Projects in South Dakota*. South Dakota State Archives.

**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Dennis, Michelle. *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941*. South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre: SD, 1998.

Erpestad, David and David Wood. *Building South Dakota*. South Dakota State Historical Society Press, Pierre: SD, 1997.

*Mobridge Weekly Tribune*. 25 August 1938.

Nelson, Paula M. *The Prairie Winnows Out Its Own*. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City: IA, 1996.

Thompson, Harry editor. *A New South Dakota History*. The Center For Western Studies Augustana College, Sioux Falls: SD, 2005.

Walworth County Historical Committee. *Walworth County Centennial History Book: 1883-1983*. 1983.

*WPA Projects in South Dakota Microfilm Collection*. South Dakota State Archives.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 3 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 14 398357 5046117  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

Molstad Lake Park

Name of Property

Walworth County South

Dakota

County and State

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The park is roughly bounded on the east by a gravel lot, to the north by a dam grade, and to the west and south by trees. See map for a clearer NR boundary delineation.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The area includes only the area associated with the park.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Chris Nelson

organization SD State Historic Preservation Office

date 20 July 2010

street & number 900 Governors Drive

telephone 605-773-3103

city or town Pierre

state SD

zip code 57501

e-mail Chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Molstad Lake Park

**City or Vicinity:** Glenham vicinity

**County:** Walworth

**State:** SD

**Photographer:** C.B. Nelson

**Date Photographed:** 20 July 2010

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

Molstad Lake Park

Name of Property

Walworth County South

Dakota

County and State

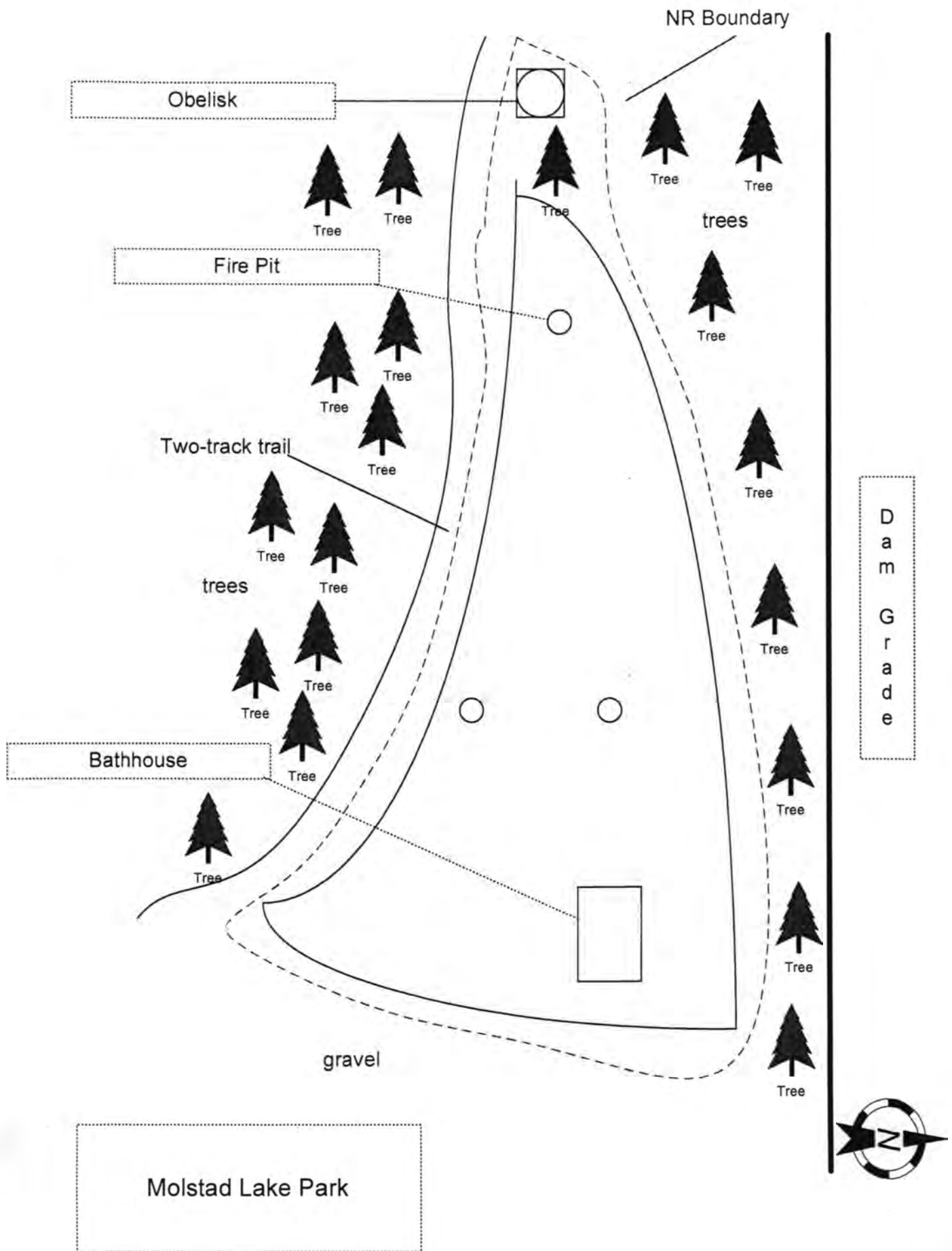
1 of 4.

MolstadLakePark_WalworthCounty_SD_0001.TIF	E
MolstadLakePark_WalworthCounty_SD_0002.TIF	N
MolstadLakePark_WalworthCounty_SD_0003.TIF	NE
MolstadLakePark_WalworthCounty_SD_0004.TIF	SW

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Molstad Lake Park  
NAME:

MULTIPLE Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Walworth

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/28/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000953

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 11.29.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Molstad Lake Park - Walworth County - SD - 0001.tif





Molstad Lake Park - Walworth County - SD - 0002.tif

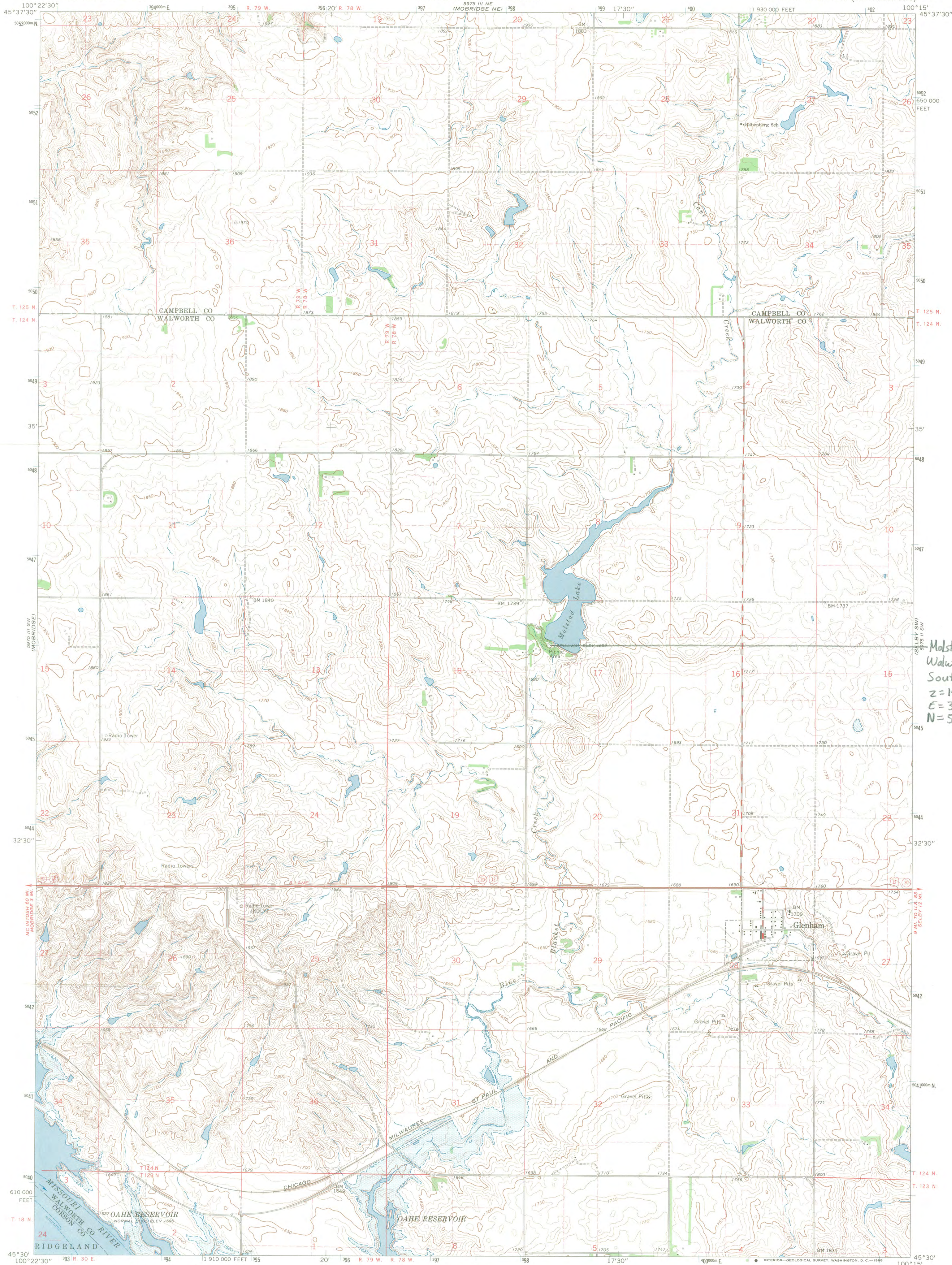


Molstad Lake Park - Walworth County - SD-0003.tif



Molstad Lake Park - Walworth County - SD - 0004.tif





Molstad Lake Park  
Walworth County  
South Dakota  
Z=14  
E=398357  
N=5046117

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1967

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on South Dakota coordinate system, north zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue

Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern  
are subject to controlled inundation

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

GN

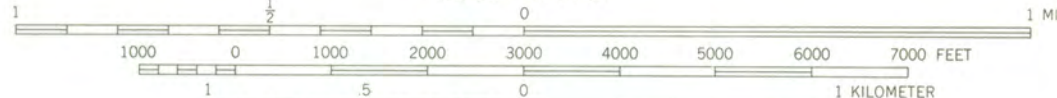
MN

0°56' 17" M

111°5' 204" M

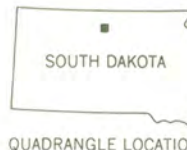
UTM GRID AND 1967 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — Light-duty —  
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt —  
U.S. Route — State Route —

GLENHAM, S. DAK.  
N4530—W10015/7.5

1967

AMS 5975 III SE—SERIES V873





5 October 2010

Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Parks Service  
1201 Eye St NW  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are six National Register of Historic Places nominations: *Wewela Hall*, *Molstad Lake Park*, *Ellis and Roberta Henline Farmstead*, *John L. Hall Residence*, *Lockhart-Fishback House*, and *Dr. William Edgerton House*.

Also enclosed are amendments for the *Rapid City West Boulevard Historic District*, *Rapid City Historic Commercial District*, *Vermillion Historic District*, and *Yankton Historic District*.

If you have any questions regarding any of these submittals, please feel free to contact Chris Nelson at 605-773-3103 or at [chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us](mailto:chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us).

Sincerely,

Jay D. Vogt  
SHPO